TRUTH TOLD FOR DREYFUS. CAPT. FREYSTATTER SHOWS MERCIER AND MAUREL TO BE LIARS.

Despite This Exposure of the Plot Against the Prisoner, It Is Not Certain That Justice Will Be Done-Bertillon Concludes His Testimony On the Bordereau-It Is Refuted by Another Expert Witness.

Special Cable Despates to THE SUN. RENNES, Aug. 20.-The day which was expected to be the duliest has proved the most important of the Dreyfus trial. No reason. apparently, existed for interpolating the greatest scene yet witnessed between the testimony of two dreary experts unless it was the French herror of monotony and love of dramatic effect. When Capt, Freystatter, that gallant koldier of the court-martial of 1894, whose conscience impelled him two years ago to disclose the fact that Dreyfus was condemned by secret and illegal evidence, took the stand, every one realized that the crucial moment of was at hand. It was not expected that he would be able to do more than pit his word against that of Col. Maurel, the president of the 1804 court-martial, and contradict one or two points of Gen. Mercier's evidence. His splendid physique and calm, dignified and soldierly bearing made additionally impressive his plain, direct and convincing words. It was the incarnate truth of a man, which almost without an effort on the part of the defendant's lawyer, overwhelmed and confounded the two men who were compelled to confront him.

Col. Maurel is one of the bitterest and most malicious of the Mercier clique. He has repeatedly declared that he would reconvice Dreyfus in the same circumstances, and that he regretted only that he was unable to fill him with bullets; yet this gallant French officer admitted, face to face with Freystatter, that he was guilty of the lowest form of prevariention in his testimony two days ago, Moreover, when direct perjury was forced home to him, he weakly pleaded loss of memory, refused to answer any further question and left the stand disgraced and despised in

the eyes of all honest men.

Gen. Mercier himself narrowly escaped similar humiliation. He is a much more clever man than Maurel and began to reply to questions by characterizing certain of Capt. Frey staller's statements as lies. There is an important distinction in the French estimation between this expression and calling a man a liar, otherwise Sunday's monotony might have had the welcome relief of a duel. But even Gen. Mercier was obliged to make an important correction in his previous testimony and took refuge against a denial in a reference to a dead man, Sandherr, instead of the living but absent Du Paty de Clam.

It was a strange situation that confronted one at the end of the third week of the operation of the machinery of French military justice. I am fully aware that my despatches from day to day have been of the same general tenor. I have been compelled almost without exception to criticise and discredit witnesses who bore testimony, or rather declaimed against the prisoner. I am oppressed by the idea that it must seem to the general reader that my reports are blassed and my comments prejudiced on this account, but what could one do? There has been nothing in modern times with which to compare a judicial function like this at Rennes, unless it be some of the earlier incidents in the history of the same case.

Instead of suppressing or belittling the gen uine facts bearing against the prisoner I have given, if anything, undue prominence to such little evidence of this nature as has transpired. I have maintained and still maintain that the present Judges are honest according to their lights. Their ignorance, outside of the narrow limits of their profession, is great; their prejudice, unconscious though it be, is intense, and their conception of the true principles of justice, as understood by a really free people, is a farce. Moreover, they are constantly subject to the illegitimate influence of a pressure against a man whose fate is in their hands, a pressure which only the highest moral heroism capable of successfully registing. Hence spite of to-day's memorable scenes, which in the ordinary sense would put the issue of the trial beyond doubt. I am by no means confident that justice will be done at Rennes BERTILLON'S ABSURD THEORY.

M. Bertiilon continued for three hours more to-day to exploit his wonderful theory that Dreyfus, and he alone, manufactured the bordereau by means of word tracings, imitations of his brother's handwriting, &c. The court room was not half filled and the judges were evidently making strenuous efforts to comprehend the little man. Col. Maurel had sworn that he and the other judges in the court-martial of 1894 understood Bertillon and that his evidence largely influenced their verdict, and Col. Jouanst and his associates cannot therefore confess the possession of less mental acumen than their predecessors. M. Demange re narked to the correspondent of THE SUN while Bertillon was talking: "If the case had not been too serious to joke about we should have covered Col. Maurel with confusion by asking him to give us even a slight explanation of the system which he declares on oath that he

M. Bertiilon finished with grandiloquent de clarations that he had demonstrated irrefutabl that "the culprit sitting there indicating Dreyfus) wrote the treasonable documents before the court."

M. Demange asked Bertillon if he had sub mitted Esterhazy's handwriting to the same élaborate experiments and tests as Dreyfus's. The witness admitted that he had not, bu had nevertheless examined Esterhazy's handwriting carefully. He had found in Ester hazy's handwriting some resemblances to the bordereau, but greater differences. He was sure that Esterbazy began to alter his handwriting after the bordereau was discovered. but the disguise was awkward.

M. Labori cro-s-examined the witness on the radical points of difference between his evidence in 1894 and that for to-day, Col. Jouans several times intervening. M. Labori wanted to know about Bertillon's weird theory, which he advanced in 1894, but had not mentioned to-day, the first few words of the bordereau. Je vous adresse," constituted a cryptic signa-

ture of Dreyfus. Bertillon replied that he did not attach much importance now to that idea.

DREYFUS AGAIN DENIES IT Dreyfus, replying to Bertillon, protested that the witness had continually turned toward him with the word "culprit." He again denied that he wrote the bordereau or had any knowledge thereof. He declared that the letter found in his blotting pad after his arrest was just what it purported to be, a lefter from his brother Mathieu and not an imitation of his brother's handwriting, as Bertillon had suggested in his absurd theory that Dreyfus had endeavored to make the bordereau appear to be in Mathieu's writing, so that if detected and both were accused the case would be tried in the civil in-

stead of the military courts. After recess M. Valeris, a military handwriting expert, repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation, maintaining that the bor-dereau was a forged document, a theory quite different from that of Bartillon.

A friend of Bertillon, by the way, says that Bertillon is so wrought up over his wonderful theory and the attacks thereon, that if the court should discredit him by its verdict he is quite confident that the expert would commit

Valeris declared that Esterhazy might say as ong as he liked that he wrote the bordereau, but he was only lying. Dreyfust was the real

writer and he traced and forged the whole WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON.

GENERAL STAFF'S LYING EXPOSED. Capt. Freystatter, who was a member of the court-martial of 1894, testified that Dreyfus vas condemned by that tribunal on the bordereau and on four secret pieces sent to the court by Gen. Mercier. The witness named the famous pieces and then came the first sen-

sational result of confrontation of witnesses. Col. Maurel, the President of the 1894 court martial, who testified the other day that he only looked at one of Gen. Mercler's secret documents, was called to confront Capt. Freystatter. Col. Maurel repeated that he had only coked at one document, but, he added, "I didn't say that only one plece was read. admit after what Capt Frevetatter save that other documents may have been produced. I cannot say if I heard any others."

Capt. Freystatter replied clearly and emphati-"Not only did Col. Maurel have each ally: plece in his hands, but he read a commentary hereon which accompanied the documents." Col. Maurel haitingly replied that he did not remember and refused to say more.

Freystatter added that he had written Maurel letter recalling the scene at the secret session the court-martial of 1894 and announcing his intention of telling the truth, as he was now doing. Col. Maurel acknowledged this with a nod,

out refused to say any more. This startling denouement, which was the irst great coup for the defence during the trial, made the greatest sensation in the court room, and this was increased when Capt. Freystatter proceeded to describe, as well as he was able from memory, the comments made on the false documents which Gen. Mercier has testified that Du Paty de Clam prepared it his direction. The witness laid emphasis on the pretended translation of Panizzardi's tela. of which a false version "Dreyfus arrested; Minister warned," was sent to the

Gen. Mercler denied the other day that this elegram was included in the papers sent to the secretary of the court martial. MERCIER DENOUNCED.

M. Labori rose and pointed out the vital con lict of testimony, and Gen. Mercier, for the first time somewhat disturbed, came to the stand. He first said that Freystatter was misaken about the Robin shell and then warmin declared that that witness had lied in regard o the Panizzardi despatch.

Freystatter clearly and forcibly reaffirmed, acing Gen. Mereler as he did so, his fortement in regard to the pieces submitted to the courtmartial in secret session, including the false version of the Panizzardi telegram. He added that he could not forget the exact words of that despatch.

M. Labori addressed the court, renewing his application for a committee of medical experts to be sent to examine Du Paty de Clam. The evidence of that witness, he said, was of the utmost importance, as he had prepared the ecret evidence submitted to the court-martial in 1884 by Gen. Mercier's order, and he knew

orecisely what was contained therein.

Gen. Mercier, interrupting, said: "I did not sey that Du Paty de Clam prepared it; or rather, I now find, after consulting with Gen. de Boisdeffre, that it was Col. Sandherr who prepared it."

M. Labori, with stinging emphasis in his in sinuation, before which Gen. Mercier visibly qualled and was silent, said: "He is dead, Henry is dead, and Du Paty de Clam comes

It was a dramatic moment as the great advo-

cate stood towering over the disgraced and sitent General, pointing at him the finger of Col. Jouanst came to the rescue of the former head of the armies of France, by rebuking the

lawyer for making a comment on the situ-"Very well, Mr. President," replied Labori, returning to his place, "I leave the situation

o speak for itself The scene ended and, at last, every one, even the judges of this court-martial, knew beyond the possibility of doubt that Dreyfus was condemned in 1804, not only on secret but on false evidence. It was just as well that the next relief was necessary to the intense excitement under which all labored after what, must prove to be the turning point of the trial

M. Baral Javal came to the stand to contro vert M. Bertillon's theory, saying that it was simply invented to fit the case in point, and that it was easy to base a similar scheme on anybody's handwriting.

Col. Jouanst interrupted the witness when ils attacks upon Bertillon became too per-

M. Demange makes an interesting commen n to-day's development. He considers that the reputation of Col. Maurel and Gen. Mercler will have little effect with the Judges. He be leves that they were deeply impressed by the estimony of Bertillon and are now still more impressed by the reputation of Bertillon's system by the present witness, Baral Javal.

It is expected that M. de Freyeinet and Gen. Roget will confront each other on Monday. when the famous 35,000,000 france foreign syndicate for Dreyfus's rescue will be ex-

## ERMANY HIS NO DRETFUS PAPERS Believed That Henry Had Sold Information

to the Government.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN BERLIN, Aug. 26.-Considering the freedom f the French references to German plotting and the dealings of the German Embassy officials with French sples, it is repeatedly suggested that it is Germany's duty to publish documents proving Dreyfus's innocence. The German Government, however, has plainly ntimated that it will take no further official cognizance of the case beyond Chancellor Von Bulow's declaration in the Reichstag that

Germany had no dealings with Dreyfus. As a matter of fact, Germany does not possess any Dreyfus documents. Military circles believe that Esterhazy obtained from Col. Henry valuable information which Germany had purchased from the former. They also say that Esterhazy frequently endeavored to sell worthless information, which was invariably rejected. On one thing all are agreed, namely, that the documents mentioned in the bordereau were never offered to Berlin.

## STRIKERS ASSAULT A MINISTER.

he Rev. J. B. Cory Stoned for Riding on a

Street Car in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.-Hev. J. B. Cory. city missionary of the Methodist Missionary So-ciety, was brutally assaulted last night for riding on a Big Consolidated street car. Two men inid hold of him and handled him roughly. A crowd collected and stones and other mis-ailes were hurled at him. He was badly bruised. He was finally rescued by a police-

## Child Killed by a Bug Bite.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.-Ida Harnishehfeger, 1-year old, of 25 Totawa avenue, died to-day from the bits of some insect. She was bitten a week ago on the upper lip and her face kept increasing in size until her death. A physician was able to do little more than allay the pain. The baby was also bitten on the leg.

Brilliant Season at Poland Spring.

Poland Spring, Me., Aug. 26th. Golf the chief attraction. "Spring" cap will be played for in September. Poland Spring House will remain open until Oct. 15. Bookings can be made at the Poland water depot. 3 Park place, New York. Send for Poland water book mailed grains.—Ade.

ENGLAND SENDS 2,000 MORE TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Determination Not to Consider Kruger's Proposal for Abrogating British Suzerainty-May Be the Issue-Strict Secreey Maintained As to the Hoers' Reply.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN. LONDON, Aug. 26,-The Transvani question still monopolizes great space in the press every day, but public interest is no keener than it was weeks ago. The people are waiting for some more definite information than has yet been forthcoming. The warlike preparations on both sides proceed as actively as ever. A thousand troops from Gibraltar and a thousand from Southampton sailed Capewards this week. The British Government has caused Portugal to hold up Boer war munitions at Delagoa Bay while the strongest pressure is being brought to bear to prevent importation of guns via the Orange Free State, which Prime Minister Schreiner of Cape Colony says It is impossible to prevent in a time of peace These and other measures undoubtedly have s bellicose air, but nothing has yet happened o show that they are more than precautionary or that they indicate immediate runture

The Cabinet is counting on leaving the matter entirely in Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's if he maintains the policy which he has consistently followed since he abandoned the provocative line in 1897, namely, patient pressure, with force as an ultimate, but only as a very ultimate, resort. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain, who violated the traditions of the Government offices in more freely taking the public into his confidence, i now keeping the terms of the Boer reply to his proposal for a joint inquiry an absolute secret, is partly responsible, undoubtedly, for he gloomier view taken of the chances of war during the last few days. An unofficial forecast of the Boer's reply, which has been accepted as true even by the strongest anti-Boers. admits that the Boers offer to grant as much or even more than Sir Alfred Milker's demands. but only on condition that Great Britain abrogate her augurainty. This of course pullifles everything. It would be impossible for any government to consent to such a condition, and its insertion is regarded here as a bad omen. It is the one question on which the Boers are really united, and on the other hand Englishmen are equally united. While they admit that argument is possible as regards the franchise and other questions, they refuse to argue about this. If, then, it is true, as everyone here believes, that President Kruger made this stipulation, it will be the plain issue on which the question of war will be settled. If he insists, the jingoes will have what they desire; if he recedes, it is fair to conclude that the wear isome course of bargaining will again be resumed with a good chance of peaceable outcome. The latter still seems

the more likely development. The Birmingham Mail makes the statement authoritatively that the order received by the Kynochs for 14,000,000 cartridges, which it was reported were to be delivered to the Transvaal Government, was placed by the Chinese

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Aug. 26. - Several arresta have been made here of persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal Govern-The arrests have caused considerable excitement, as it is thought that the authorities anticipate a Boor raid for the purpose of obtaining the arms and ammunition recently stopped here in transit to the Transvaal. The troops are held in readiness for any emer-

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 26.-It is stated that President Krüger and Vice-President Joubert favor the sending of a special peace commission to England composed members of the Volksraad and headed by Secretary of State Reitz. Addressing the burghers this evening Vice-President Joubert said that the Transvaal would fight to the death for its independence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WARNS KRUGER. Colonial Secretary Makes a Public Speech

on the Boer Crisis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 26.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an important speech at Highbury this evening on the subject of the Transvaal situation. Mr.

Chamberlain said: I am loath to say much lest I do harm. I wish I could say that the differences between the Government and the oligarchy at Pretoria had been settled. We have made, perhaps. little progress, but I cannot say that the crisis s past. President Krüger prograstinates and replies in dribbles, each reply being like water

queezed from a sponge "He accompanies his offer with conditions which he knows are impossible, or else he declines to allow us to make satisfactory investigation as to the nature of the reforms he pretends to concede. I do not think it will be denied by any one that we have been very mo erate and conciliatory in all that we have said and that we have exhited patience unparalleled, seeing that in our relations we are paramount and they a subordinate State.

"What we have asked is admitted by the whole world to be just, reasonable and moderate. Indeed, the proposals made at Bloemontein appear to many to be on the verge of weakness. We cannot ask less and cannot take less. [Applause.]

"The issues of peace and war are in the hands of President Kruger and his advisers. Even at the eleventh hour Krüger has it in his hands by the acceptance of the reforms to relieve the difficulty, to secure and confirm the independence of his State and pave the way for a better understanding. Will be speak the necessary words?

"The sands are running down and the situation is fraught with danger, and is too strained for indefinite postponement. [Applause]. The knot must be loosened or we will have to find other ways of untying it. If we are forced to that then I will repeat the warning given by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and would say that if we are forced to further preparations and the delay continues we will not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered, but, having taken the matter in hand, we will ot let go until we have secured the conditions which establish this paramount power in South Africa and secure to our fellow subjects the equal rights and privileges promised by Krüger

when his independence was granted. "If a rupture, which we have done every thing to avoid, is forced upon as I am confident of the support of a vast majority of the people of the British Empire."

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt upon the unity which would be displayed by British aubjects in the resulting situation and said he knew that the colonies and dependencies would stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the honor and interests of the empire. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with long and loud applause.

National Delegate for McKinley Chosen READING, Pa., Aug. 26,-Quay's victory in the Republican primaries here to-night was complete, the contest for National Delegate resulting in the unanimous selection of Jonathan S. Leinbach for National Delegate for McKinley. This is the first National Delegate chosen in Pennsylvania.

> ASK YOUR HABERDASHER, E. & W. Shirts.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1899. - COPYRIGHT, 1899. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. - THIRTY PAGES. DEWEY MAKES SUGGESTIONS,

> Wants a Good Big Band at the Head of Olympia's Crew in the Procession COLD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 20,-Gen. Butter field, Chairman of the Dewey Reception Comnittee, sat up to-day for the first time since his prostration. He expects to be able to attend to his duties as Chairman of the Committee by the latter part of next week. Tonight he received the following letters which he will forward to Acting Mayor Guggen

heimer: UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,

LEGHORN, Aug. 16. General Daniel Butterfield, Chairman Executive Com tee for Dewey Reception, New York.

DEAR SIR:-I am very glad to receive your

etter of Aug. 1st, giving the general outline of

the programme of the reception, and I confirm the following cables sent you immediately in reply. "Letter Aug. 1st received: will reach lower bay without fail Friday, September 29th, ready for parade on Saturday. Am writing." With a very few immaterial modifications the arrangements as made by your committee meet with my entire approval and I thank you for all you have done. I shall, without fail, reach the lower bay on Friday, September 20th, and shall anchor for the night to be ready for the official arrival and naval parade on the following morning, Saturday, the 30th. While I should be gratified to meet any of my friends in the may, and especially the com-manding officers of the ships engaged at

invitations should be lett entirely with the I would suggest that at the end of the display of fireworks off the battery the Olympia should return to North River and anchor off Twenty-sixth street. While your letter seems to indicate that the battalion of the Olympia would lead in the land parade, still I am in some doubts. It would be a gratification to me and the officers and men of the Olympia should the Olympia's battalion of about two hundred and fifty men be placed at the head of the

Manilla, May 1, 1898, I feel that this matter of

"In reference to the smoker it is proposed to give for the men, that is a matter that comes within the province of the Captain of the ship, but I have little doubt that he would be pleased

to accept for them. I am much pleased for various reasons that you have eliminated a dinner from the programme, and thank yourself and the committee for the careful arrangements made to spare me any unnecessary fatigue. With renewed thanks for your many courtesies, I am, very

"FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA, NAPLES, Aug. 17." "DEAR GEN. BUTTERFIELD: Since writing rou yesterday it has occurred to me in consection with the subject of the Olympia's battalion leading the land parade, that although the Olympia has a small band it is hardly equal to that occasion. I would therefore suggest that a good large military band be detailed to furnish the music for this battalion and the head of the column. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram yesterday concerning the arch, and to thank you for it and your congratulations. Very sincerely yours.

"George Dewry."

Gen. Butterfield has notified Admiral Dewey

that all his requests will be granted. LABOR UNION CRISIS IN MNGLAND. Skilled Labor Tiring of the Dictation of

Shady Political Organizers. Special Cable Bespatch to Tan Bon. LONDON, Aug. 26. - The trade-union crisis nere came suddenly, but it has long been maturing. It is the sober truth to say that it narks the deathknell of the stump-orating, political nondescripts, who invaded the offices of the younger unions ten years ago, when the London dock strike evoked sympathy for unskilled labor and was followed by the formation of unions among all branches. These spelibinders and shady organizers, whom the dockstrike struggle brought to the surface, wormed themselves into the offices of these new unions, and it was evident that eventually the old, conservative unions, such as the Engineers and the Cottonspinners, would not consent to be counted init for unit against these mushroom growths. which were without strength, funds or organ ization. The first grave signs of the present crisis came with the strike early in the shipbuilding boom of two years ago. The young unions then gave scanty and tardy assistance beinbor." The defeat of the Engineers' Union brought its individual members to their senses and they decided henceforth to sell their skill for what it would bring. The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress tried in every way to keep the engineers within the federaion, but they insisted that they would decide for themselves on the merits of labor struggles

affecting them The Congress meets at Plymouth on Sept. 4 and its Executive Committee, headed by Commoner Woods, is doing its utmost to secure a compromise with a view to preserving the appearence of solidarity of labor associations The engineers refuse to compromise and feel strong enough to follow their own indement Moreover, they are tired of having their membership accumulated funds and prestige paraded by the self-elected labor leaders who boss the more ignorant unions as a part of the power they can wield. The country is watching developments with a keen interest and it seems likely that the operators of skilled trades will secede bodily from the boss-ruled Congress.

ALL READY TO MAKE A TOWN. Only Waiting to Find Out Where a Rail-road Will End.

PERRY, Okla., Aug. 26.-The Rock Island Railroad is building a branch road from Enid east. The terminus will be in the porthern part of this (Noble) county, at which place a town will be built. The exact location of the town and its name are not known, but citizens of this place have secured a bank charter and bank fixtures and have lumber cut for a bank building stored near where the new town wil probably be. They propose to have a building up and be doing business within twenty-four hours after the first town lot is surveyed. Saloon men have already secured a license and are ready to start in business as soon as the town is located. In ten days the new settlement will have 1,000 inhabitants.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE OPENED. English Doubt as to the Stability of the

American-Built Structure. Special Cable Despatches to THE BUR Caino, Aug. 23.-The Atbara bridge was formally opened to-day by the Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 26 .- The Evening News, com menting on the inauguration of the Atbara bridge, which was built by Americans, says: 'It remains to be seen whether this pin-built structure, built on lines condemned by all Engish engineers, will stand the Atbara's floods.

Prince A. Karsgeorgevitch, whose family form erly ruled in Servia, and who still has claims to the Servian throne, was a passenger on the Cunard steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown. The

Servian Prince Here

is going to make a tour of the country. He started for Newport immediately after landing Cool Resorts Near New York. Try Water Gap, Lake Hepatoong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels, good fishing, no mosquitoes. Many others on Lackswanna Railroad 419 Broadway.—

NEGRO HUNT IN GEORGIA.

DELEGAL, THE MURDERER, SURREN. DERS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Sheriff's Posse So Near Him That He Did It to Save Himself from Lynching-Scene When Murdered Man's Relatives Promised Not to Kill the Negro. DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 20.-The round-up of

egroes in McIntosh county to-day resulted in the surrender of Henry Delagal, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, and the location for future arrest of Delagal's brother and the woman directly implicated in the crime. Delagal's surrender was made to the lieutenant n charge of a detachment of thirty Savannah soldiers stationed fifteen miles out in the country to back up the sheriff's posse, who were scouring the swamps. He says to-night that he surrendered to the troops for protection, as he saw the sheriff's posse was on him and his capture was only a matter of a few hours or minutes.

The posse left at 3 o'clock this morning on

horseback for a night ride to the Delagals' rendezvous in a thick swamp. The posse was composed of Deputy Sheriff Tom Bailey. Richard D. Wyllie, John Hopkins, Charles Falton, George Smith, Alexander Bailey, Jim Townsend, Robert Green, Lee Russell and Frank Wolfe of MacIntosh county; R. R. Hopkins, W. R. Townsend. A. O. Townsend and C. W. Deming of Brunswick and Joseph I. Bond of Savannah. These fifteen were mounted on good horses and armed with Winchesters and fifty rounds of ammunition. Six miles from Darien they were sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, and proceeded legally

on the man hunt. At 4 o'clock a special train with Lieut. Leonard Wood, Lieut. David Barrow and twentyfive men left Darien. The two forces com-bined at Eulonia on the railroad, twelve miles from Darien, and the sheriff's posse, leading by half a mile, spread out over the country. Every negro found was arrested as the posse porceeded and held by a detachment for the approaching militia. A courier between the two forces carried information of the progress of the hunt. Men, women and children were placed under guard to prevent information being carried across the country to the entrenched negroes.

Five miles from Eulonia, where the road forks to the Delegal stronghold, and forms a triangle around a big negro settlement, the troops halted for a conference. This resulted in the soldiers marching down one road and the Sheriff's posse spreading to the thickest portion of the swamp, where a battle was expected. This drive flushed several parties of negroes before the grand rush came.

When the Delegal swamp settlement was approached the posse went at a gallop across an open field. At the swamp edge heavy tangied woods and vines impeded their progress. and a slow walk over rattlesnake dens, swamp timbers and bushes was made in single file. Not a word was spoken. Every man was on the alert, as negroes could have hid by the hundred and ambushed every man. When the open was again reached the posse spread out and made a run through rice fields and

The Delegal settlement sits on the bluff. As the posse dashed up to the houses negroes scurried to shelter. Eight cabins were surrounded, pickets strung out and each man beside his horse prepared for fight. The negroes sent their momen and children out, and the posse closed in arrested all the men

and searched all premises The searches proved fruitless, but a confession of Delegal's whereabouts was obtained and the posse divided, half going to the swamps. The swamps were being beaten closely while the soldiers lined out on the bluff, prepared to send a volley into the negroes as they came before the posse. At the critical juncture Delegal's aged mother came out of the swamp with a request that Delegal be allowed to surrender to the soldiers. Lieut. Wood took the matter in hand and after a conference with Mr. Townsend, Robert Hopkins and Deputy Sheriff Bailey the details of the su

Delegal's mother agreed to guide achment of soldiers to Delegal, Lieut. Wood agreed on his part to induce Mr. Townsend and Robert Hopkins, whom the negroes most feared, and all the Sheriff's posse, to leave the settlement. The Sheriff's posse agreed to withdraw long enough for Delegal to surrender Lieut. Wood accordingly detailed Corporal Langford and Privates Kavanaugh and Bostrick to accompany the woman to the swamp The posse withdrew to Eulonia and dinner-the first meal they had tasted in twentyfour hours

At 4 o'clock no word had come from the soldiers of Delegal's surrender, and preparaions were begun to resume the hunt. Ther Lieut. Wood arrived and entered upon negotiations with the Townsends, brothers of the man Delegal murdered, as to their not harming him. The entire posse joined in requesting the Townsends to surrender their arms and they finally reluctantly consented and gave their word to allow Delegal to be locked up in safety. The situation was dramatic at this juncture. Lieut, Wood said he had located Delegal, W. P. and Alfred Townsend were eager for him.

"Will you give me your word not to harm Delegal if I bring him here?" said Wood. "You ask too much," they replied. " That black brute has murdered one dear to us." 'You are sworn officers of the law." said Wood, "and if you attempt to take Delegal my

soldiers and your friends will have to shoot one another. Just then Hopkins and others of the party interceded and W. P. Townsend yielded, handing his weapons to a friend and giving Lieut. Wood his hand. Alfred Townsend did not want to give his arms away and determination was apparent in every line of his intensely drawn features. Finally his father took his arm, requested him to yield, and he did so. Licut Wood then returned to the road and signalled the military to come around the bend. formed with Delegal in the centre and the Townsends turned from the sight of the black

To a Sun reporter later Delegal admitted that he murdered Townsend, but denied sending for his friends yesterday and to-day to help kill the whites. There is positive evidence to the contrary, however,

murderer who had ruthlessly slain their rela-

Couriers brought word that the Liberty Independent Troop was on the way from South Newbort and had found the roads blocked with negro guards, whom they were clearing

with negro guards, whom they were clearing away. A detachment from the posse under Deputy Sheriff Builey headed for the scene and on arriving found that the troopers had cleared the road and were driving the negroes towards Croscent City, where they expect to arrive to-night and meet reinforcements from the McIntesh Light Bragoons.

Messages were sent to Barien at 5 o'clock, teiling of thirteen armed negroes lying in wait for the Darien and Western issuement train, which arrived later with Lieut. Fox and ten dragoons on board. As guards these were reinforced by the remaining members of the Sheriff's posse and Lieut. Wood's men with the prisoner Delegal. A quick run was made to Darien Junction. At it o'clock the train from Savannah came in with 161 men and eleven officers of the First Georgia Regiment under command of Col. Lawton. The run back to Darien was without incident and at 80 clock the prisoner was safely landed here without bloodshed.

To-night there is a noticeable decrease of negrot lik, the surrender of Delegal and the

bloodshed.

To-night there is a noticeable decrease of negro talk, the surrender of Delegal and the arrival of additional troops having completely unnerved those in Darien. When the news reaches the country districts, it will probably cause all the negroes to give up their arms. If this is not done within a reasonable time and the other Delagal brother and their woman do not surrender, the whites are going after them again. Prince is in the Bussian military service. He

INDEPENDENCE FOR CURA. The President to Issue a Proclamation as a

First Step to that End. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-President McKinley has signed a praclamation which is to be promulgated in Cuba soon. The proclamation is to the effect that the census ordered for Cuba

is to be the beginning of the movement looking toward the establishment of an independent rovernment for that island. When the census, the proclamation says, has been completed arrangements will be made by the United States Government for the holding of local elections in the various provinces the ughout the island with the view of establishing civil gov ernments, thus giving an opportunity to the Cubans to demonstrate their ability to conduct

in their own way the affairs of the island. As fast as the local authorities perfect their scheme of government, the United States troops will be withdrawn. The proclamation. it is said, will be in all the newspapers in Cuba. Its reported object is to contradict the stories cir culated in the island that the United States Government does not intend to carry out the will of Congress and give independence to the Cubans.

The proclamation will be the first official act on the part of the Administration to give as surance to the Cubans that the present milltary form of government is not to continue

onger than is absolutely necessary. It was said at the War Department to-day that the proclamation could not be given out before it was published in Cuba.

PRINCE DAVID WEDDED? Said to Have Married Secretly Before

Leaving Honolulu for This Country. HONOLULU, Aug. 17, via San Francisco, Aug 26.-All Hopolulu friends of Prince David Kawananakoh, who left Tuesday on the Porio for San Francisco, are much interested in reports that he was married here a few hours before he sailed. There is no regular bureau of marriage licenses, but special agents all over the islands have authority to issue such icenses. Hence it is impossible to say where the Prince got the license if he took one out. Two women are mentioned in connection with

the report of his marriage. Prince David when very young was betrothed Princess Kiaulani, but when she grew older she broke the engagement, much to his sorrow. Afterward she tried to restore the engagement but he refused. The Prince is very handsome, well educated, and a great entertainer. He has brought here, frozen in ice, i large quantity of pol, fish, seaweed and other Hawaiian delicacies which he proposes to take to Washington. Society at the National Capitol will have a chance to see a Hawaaian feast given in true island style. He will take the native dancers and musicians now at the Omaha Exposition to Washington to the great east which will be given on the ex-Queen's

birthday, Sept. 2 John F. Scott, a prominent teacher in the isands and principal of a school at Waiweh Kanat. suffered a stroke of paralysis two days ago. He will recover. He had recently returned from the National Teachers' Convention at Los An-

Lieut. Philip Andrew, U. S. N., formerly flag seutenant to Rear Admiral Miller, and Miss Clara M. Fuller were married yesterday. The bride is a daughter of Capt. Andrew Fuller, Harbor Master of Honolulu.

Reports Unfavorable to the Appraiser Piling Up in Washington. THE SUN received information last night from influential Republicans in various parts of the State that they have received from Wilbur F. Wakeman circular letters asking them to protest against his removal as Appraiser of the Port. THE SUN'S informants went on to say that the circular letters were signed by Mr. Wakeman, and that he made the special plea that he should not be removed because he represented, as the Secretary of the American rotective Tariff Association, the protective tariff system of the United States. mation concerning these letters elicited other statements, the most important of which was

man's removal, or is about to do so. The commission of Treasury agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury several months ago to investigate Appraiser Wakeman, has forwarded its reports to Washington All of these sustained 'the complaints against Mr. Wakeman. There are other reports about the appraiser on file in the Treasury Departmont in Washington which must be considered of a personal nature. In view of the fact that the Treasury agents reported against him and in view of these other reports, the Republicans of the State of New York who have received Mr. Wakeman's circular letter protesting against his removal, said last night that they could not see how that they could step in and

NO DEATH IN GUERIN'S FORTRESS Black Fing Hoisted as a Token of France's Moral Downfall.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN PARIS, Aug. 20.—There was considerable ex-citement in the Rue de Chabrol this evening. The erowds were not permitted to approach the besieged house and many persons were arrested for refusing to pass of The police authorities deny that any death

loup also declares that her son is not dead. He s a compositor on the Anti-Juif, and was said to have died in the house. The black flag which was hoisted over the house this morning, it is asserted, was a token of the mourning of Guerin and his companions over the moral downfall of France.

this evening, but was not allowed to do so

SHE RODE WELL ARMED. Miss Nellie Wheeler, 19 Years Old, Make

a 20.1-Mile Journey on Horseback INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—Miss Nellie Wheele 10-year-old girl of Greenwood, Ky., arrived Kokomo to-day after a horseback ride of fore than 200 miles from her Kentucky home. She came to visit her uncle, Charles Ammerman, and will visit relatives in other parts of

A feature of Miss Wheeler's outfit were two revolvers that she carried at her belt in full view. She is an accomplished horsewoman and a dead shot. She is of small stature, dellearely featured and well educated. She explained that she did not carry pistols at home. but, riding as she did, she thought she might find them necessary for her protection.

KIDNAPPED A BRIDEGROOM

Boy Stolen as He Was About to Marry Girl in Durham, N. C.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.-As 18-year-old Dallas Scroggins and 14-year-old Mattie Creel were about to be married at East Durham. N. C., to-night, unidentified persons rushed into the room, seized the bridegroom and carried him away. The boy was about to wed the girl because of fear of her father. The aid of the authorities has been invoked by the boy's relatives

The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for Labor Day to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains. Thousand Islands, Moutreal Quebec, etc. Apply to ticket agents for pamphiets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

CHACORNAC THE WINNER.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAMES R. KEENE'S \$25,000 PURCHASH

OF FRIDAY GRIS THE FUTURITY. Total Value \$41,240, of Which the Victor tiets \$30,000; Brigadier, the Second Horse, \$4,333, and Windmere, the Third.

\$2,106 - Keene Makes Three Entries and They Are Coupled in the Betting and Made Favorite at 8 to 5-A Prompt Start and a Well Run Bace-18.000 People Witness It at Sheepshead Bay Track.

A long experience in Wall street has taught Mr. James R. Keene to take advantage of his opportunities. Looking over the various prominent two-year-olds of the year, Mr. Keene some time ago noted the fact that the bay golding Chacornao, by imp, Juvenal-Lactitia, was a thoroughbred of sterling merit. With judgment based upon close observation of this youngster's past performances, Mr. Keene day before yesterday purchased the gelding from his trainer, James Rowe, for the sum of \$25,-000. Yesterday at the picturesque Sheepshead Bay race track. Chacorane, a favorite with the public and skillfully ridden by Joekev Spencer. won the rich Futurity in clever fashion by a neck from John J. Hyland's bay gelding Brigndier, by Hay on d'Or-St. Bridget, piloted by Burns, the latter taking the place by a length from Windmere, Bromley & Co.'s bay colt, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, with O'Connor up.

The race was worth a total of \$41,240, of which the winner got \$30,000, and his breeders, L. S. and W. P. Thompson, received \$2,000. Brigadier's share of the money was \$4,333,33, and his breeder, August Belmont, got \$1,250. Windmers was entitled to \$2,186.67, and his breeder, Gen. W. H. Jackson. was the recipient of \$500. The result of the race was amource of intense satisfaction to the talent, who had by various methods of speculation picked Chacornac to win several weeks ago. The start could not have been better. There was very little delay, and on the first break the unusually large field of twenty starters got away together. The location of the starting point, however, was such that the erowd of 18,000 spectators could tell nothing about how the horses got away and nobody was reasonably sure of the leader until the field rounded into the stretch. Then it was seen that Chacornac had a pronounced advantage and was running with such an even stride and so little exertion that he would land the prize, barring accidents.

The Keene stable, in addition to the winner, had the chestnut colt, Doublet, by Domino-Lucy Waliace, and the chestnut filly, Virginia Earle, by St. Leonards-Cerito, in the race trio became favorites in the betting, and there was so much money poured into the ring that the rost odds were 8 to 5 as against 2 to 1 opening. Those who played Brigadier found ome fault with the way he was manipulated by Burns. They said that the jockey did not cut his mount loose early enough, otherwise he would have captured the first money. The fact that Brigadier was beaten a neck caused grumbling among his backers, who believed all along that they had the best thing of the

One of the disappointments was the running of the liegina stable's chestnut coit Piucky, by Great Tom-Endurance. He had been pointed to as a very promising colt, and there was quite an amount of money placed upon his chances. Plucky never showed from start to finish, and wound up in the ruck. Green B. WAKEMAN'S REMOVAL PROBABLE. Morris's chestnut colt Modrine, by Sir Modred-Katrine, was also looked upon with favor by a comparative few, and for part of the distance he made them happy by leading the Toward the end, however, in the field last desperate rush to the line, he could not stand the pace and was beaten off. John Boden's chestnut colt Okettee, by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, came fast toward the close, but was in a poor position to get better than sixth. Marcus Daly's St. Finnan, a practical outsider, was beaten out of third place by a head. That Chacornae was the best horse in the field there is little doubt. He covered the distance, which was 170 feet less than threequarters of a mile, in 1:10 2-5; the best time on record for the course being 1:10, by the celebrated Ogden in 1806. In confirmation and action, Chacornac is more like the noted that Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department has either recommended Mr. Wake-Hamburg than any Futurity winner in recent years. There was not a hitch to mar the outcome of this great race, and when it was over the spectators were load in their praises of the winner, his owner and his lockey.

It was expected that a record-breaking growd would see the sport, but the lowering couds which indicated a thorough wetting for those who visited the track, kept many away. This was true in the case of the thousands of women who take advantage of such a holiday event to show off their rich garments and incidentally to cause the big grand stand to bloom with radiant colors. It was also the case with the men of fashion who go to the track not only to see and bet upon the races, but to be seen in conspicuous places. But at that, the attendance, all things considered, was of remarkable magnitude. Not only the Futurity attracted the thousands, but also the other enticing events on the card, so that before the first race was run the beautiful lawn was overrun with enthusiasts. The absence of an immense throng made it a comfortable journey to the scene of action. The trains and trolley cars carried everybody down to the seashore without any jamming or disorder. Those who merely go to see big turf events out of curioaity and jostle the regulars in the betting ring and paddock to an uncomfortable degree. has occurred in the house and Mme, Chantewere not in evidence this time, for which the regular racegoers were duly thankful. the betting ring was the same magnet for hustling bettore, and the bookmakers had the same old troubles which they had experienced on these occasions in the past. The grand stand was well filled. The upper tier and roof being especially popular with New M. Milleroye attempted to enter the house York's best society. The free field was jummed as usual, and when the event of the day was about to be decided the gates opening to the infield on the other side of the track were opened, thereby enabling several thousands to secure excellent points of vantage along the

From the very beginning the entries of the Keene stable were fancied by the students of form, especially those who had seen Chacornan perform at Saratoga. The additional fact that Mr. Keene had purchased the son of Juvenal at the ninth hour for such a princely sum was taken to mean that his chance of carrying off the bulk of the purse was a practical surety. The bookmakers appreciated this, as was evidenced by their unwillingness to place a his price on the stable. When the first figures were marked down the best that could be abtained in any of the leading books was 2 to 1. That gave the better an opportunity to place his money on the running of all three en-tries-Chacornae, Doublet and Virginia Earle.

almost every part of the ground, one could hear persons who wanted to bet and didn't know how to do so, ask the numerous wise "What do you like in the big race?"

it was such an enticement that the crowd

rushed at the odds with enough vigor and

money to beat them down immediately. On

"The Keene stable cannot lose" was the in-But of course there were other tips floating bout especially as there were twenty starters, which provided an element of uncertainty. Brigadier was touted so strongly that a large

Nine trains a day leave New York by the New York Central for Saratogs, America's Greatest Watering Place, at 9-40, 10-30, 11-30 A. M., 1500, 3:80, 3:80, 8:90 and 6:25 P. M., and 12:10 midnight. 468.